

Later from the Utah Army

Advices from the Utah (Lieut. Col. Johnston's) army to the 19th of February have been received. The health of the army was good, and the march upon Salt Lake would probably commence on the 20th of May. Several hundred recruits had arrived at Fort Leavenworth previous to the 19th of March. Preparations were making at the latter place for the early forwarding of reinforcements. Col. Johnston's supplies would not last longer than May, but there were at Fort Scott four months' supplies for 3,000 men, and a train would be dispatched from that point to Fort Laramie immediately.

It was supposed that Captain Marcy, with his mules and escort from New Mexico, and Russell and Major, with an escort of 115 wagons, would soon reach Fort Bridger. Colonel Johnston does not propose to enter Salt Lake City via Echo Canyon, but will make a detour to the north. The opinion is entertained that the Mormons will adopt a guerrilla mode of warfare, and that it will take a couple of years to subdue them. One great difficulty relating to the occupation of Salt Lake City by our troops lies in the fact that all army supplies must come from the States.

The above is taken from a letter to the New York Herald. The Washington Star says:

Mr. Wm. G. Garrison, who left Camp Scott on the 15th of February, has arrived in this city, and reports the army well, and with provisions to last till June 1st, at thirteen ounces rations. He encountered little snow in his journey. He met Col. Hoffman's command—two companies of cavalry and two of infantry—at Big Blue river, 142 miles on their route, in good condition and making good time. Roads were excellent and more grass than in May of last year.

Major Lyn proposed to start a train of 125 wagons on the 20th of March, from Laramie, with an escort of four companies of infantry.

St. Louis, April 6.—Dates to the 1st of March. Col. Johnston had an effective force of 1,900 men, and 1,000 animals in good condition, with a large volunteer force, and the general impression was that it would not wait reinforcements before making the attack.

There is nothing known of the Mormon preparations.

Foreign News.

By a late arrival at New York of the steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe to the 17th, four days later than the Niagara's advices. In France the assassins, Orsini and Pierri, have been guillotined for the attempt on the life of the Emperor. The other conspirator, Rudio, has been reprieved by the French Government. The recent despatch of the French Premier, Count Walewski, to the British government, with view his original request for modification of the British laws, in India a large portion of the British army had entered Oude. General Sir Colin Campbell, the commander in chief, was awaiting the arrival of the siege train, and it was expected that Lucknow would be bombarded on the 25th of February. The King of Delhi has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to Adulm for life. Shojore, in the Nizam's dominions, had been captured, and the British seized at Hyderabad. The British rebels were defeated on the 10th of February. It is reported that Nussah Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force near Behpoor designing to enter Baudelou.

On the Amoor river, where the Russians had encroached upon the Chinese empire, the Chinese forces had attacked the Russian post at the mouth of the river so unexpectedly that the Russians were forced to retreat to a point thirty leagues from the river.

The English government refuses to let Ferdinand give up Mr. Hodges, the Englishman suspected of complicity in the French conspiracy, to the French Government. In the Sardinian Parliament the conspiracy bill was rejected.

Slave Vessels on the Coast of Africa.

An officer of the United States ship Vincennes, under date of Monrovia, January 25, gives a list of twenty-one slave vessels, nearly all American, captured by the English cruisers since April, 1857. When the English vessel captures an American vessel they capture an American crew and give them up. Rather than do this the captain or supercargo juries the English officer below, and in the mean time throws overboard their American papers and hoists English colors. All this is because if taken by an American cruiser the crew are sent home and imprisoned, whereas the English cruiser only seizes the slaves and the vessel, and carries them to one of the British colonial ports, and receives the prize money, not troubling themselves about the crew.

Female Rioters Convicted of Assaulting a Clergyman.

Four or five females were arrested and tried last week at Mt. Vernon, Ind., for assaulting and egging a German Methodist Clergyman. They waylaid him as he was leaving the church after an evening meeting, and pelted him with stone eggs. A brother of the church, who attempted to shield the preacher, was knocked down and roughly handled. A fine of \$2 and costs was imposed upon the female assailants, and \$10 fine on a male abettor. The reason alleged in extenuation was that the Clergyman had made some unwarrantable invectives in the pulpit against the character of his assailants.

SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING.—Bodies

Discovered.—The ship Adolph Zorn, was lately wrecked on the Florida coast, about 250 miles from Havana. For the space of nine days the crew walked up and down the beach in the hope of attracting the attention of some passing vessel, and were at length relieved by the steamship Daniel Webster, which took them all on board. They describe their sufferings as having been very great. They were frequently attacked by bears, panthers and wolves. Twelve of the former they succeeded in killing, and also three of the latter. Five other wrecks were found on the beach, some of which were of a recent date. The bodies of nineteen men, and a graven with a slab at its head bearing the name of Captain Adams, were also discovered forty miles below Dryker's inlet.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1863.

We are requested to say that a regular meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association," will be held at McCaughy's Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Bank of Gettysburg.

The statement of this Institution, as given by the Cashier in another column, presents a very strong evidence of the careful manner in which it is managed, and the stability and firmness of the Bank. It will be seen that its assets exceed its liabilities, (in other words, that it is worth more than it owes,) the handsome sum of \$185,912.61.

The Banks in the interior have generally resumed specie payments. The Bank of Gettysburg has been paying out freely for several weeks, and received as much or more on deposit than they paid out. Indeed they never had entirely suspended, but cheerfully supplied the necessities of the community for change. It is remarked by the Harrisburg Telegraph:—"The Banks have done wisely in thus anticipating the day fixed by law, (the 12th inst.) Indeed we believe they are stronger than for many years past, and enjoy the public confidence."

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

During the severe storm of wind on Monday afternoon last, an unfinished two-story frame building in Middle street, the property of Mrs. CONANT, was completely prostrated.

Our young friend, NEEBET BALCH, Esq., lately of this place, who has just opened a Law Office at Warren, Ill., has also joined our ranks, and become an Editor. We received a very neat paper on Friday last, called the "Warren Independent," with our friend's name at the head as one of its Editors and proprietors. N is a young man of talent and energy, and will "go ahead." We wish him full success in the career upon which he has entered.

Lot No. 8, described in Mr. C. W. Hoffman's advertisement, was sold last week to Mr. A. S. C. Woods, of this place for \$200.

Three town lots lying between Carlisle and Washington streets, on the Railroad, and belonging to the heirs of Samuel Sloan, deceased, were sold at \$510, each, to Col. John H. McClellan.

Mr. John Hoke has sold a house and lot west of town to Mr. John Kitzmiller, for \$500.

On the 26th ult., a number of Lots were sold in the town of Mammensburg—property of the late Anthony Dandorff, deceased: A four acre lot, for \$225, to Jacob Hartman; three lots fronting on York street, for \$60, same purchaser; three lots on Baltimore street, for \$135 50, to Wm. D. Gebrecht; and two lots fronting on the same street, for \$80, to Henry Bitter.

Manmoth Calf.—A cow belonging to Mr. B. Shelley, in Huntington township, had a calf a few days ago, which weighed 98 lbs. when 7 hours old.

Rev. P. Baby, formerly of the Seminary, and latterly of Chester county, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation of Wrightsville, and has commenced his ministerial labors there.

Washington City has become the theatre of a great deal of rowdiness and crime. Two men have been lately waylaid and murdered in public places, and a large amount of lesser crime committed. The matter has been brought up in Congress, and measures taken to correct the matter, if possible, by a large and efficient police.

The two negroes, Anderson and Richards, the brutal butchers of Mrs. Gerber and Mrs. Rean, of Manheim township, Lancaster county, were executed on Friday last, in the prison yard at Lancaster. Anderson has made a full confession, and enumerated a number of other crimes than the one for which he was executed.

Dr. John R. Mitchell, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, Professor in Jefferson Medical College, and a very distinguished man in every department of science and literature, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the night of the 4th inst., aged 60 years. His loss will be severely felt.

John M. Scott, Esq., for many years one of the most eminent lawyers in Philadelphia, and Mayor of that City for several terms, died on the morning of the 3d inst. He had been gradually failing in health for a year past.

A bill has passed Congress to add two additional regiments of volunteers to the present military establishment, and authorizing one regiment for service in Texas.

Col. Cole is said to have made a contract with the War Department for one hundred thousand dollars' worth of his arms.

Lecompton again Defeated!

On Thursday last, the House of Representatives voted to adhere to its amendment to the Kansas Constitution (submitting it to the people) by a vote of 110 to 111, the same majority as before (8). This settles the great question for this session—and notwithstanding the mighty exertions of the Administration, the "Lecompton swindle" has met its fate at the hands of honest men. Mr. Buchanan must feel sore under this rebuke.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, by a majority of 13, negatived the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The large provision for the Army expenditure was the principal ground of opposition.

P. S. On Friday the House reconsidered the Deficiency bill, and passed it, 111 to 97. It is thought that the Senate would, to-day, ask a conference with the House on the Kansas bill. It will hardly be accorded to.

Col. Benton is dying. His disease, cancer of the bowels, has made such progress that he cannot survive much longer. He suffers extreme pain, and is exhausted to almost the last physical prostration. He can scarcely move hand or foot, and is not able to speak above a whisper. But his mind is still as powerful as ever, and he is finishing up his great work which he has been compiling for several years. His daughter, Mrs. Jones, receives his words in a whisper, sentence by sentence, and repeats them to her husband, who writes them down. His last exertion, it is said, will be a tribute to his great opponent, Henry Clay. In a conversation the other day, he denounced the Lecompton swindle, and warmly praised the intrepid and incorruptible Douglas Democrats who had resisted the power and the wiles of a corrupt Administration.

P. S. Mr. Benton was still alive on Friday afternoon, but fast sinking—and has most probably breathed his last ere this.

Gen. Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, is said to be far gone in consumption. Gen. Davis, of Miss., is still in a precarious condition. Mr. Longaker, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, is also seriously indisposed with typhoid fever.

An assault was made on Thursday last, at Washington, upon the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, by a discharged clerk, named Beusanson, a Frenchman, of New Orleans. He had violent words with the Secretary, and as the latter turned to go into his office, Beusanson struck him, and then drew a revolver. Mr. Thompson turned round, and seeing the pistol, sprang upon Beusanson, pinioned his arms, and threw him upon the floor, dislocating and fracturing his arm. Assistance then came and Beusanson was taken charge of, and every attention paid to his injuries. He was taken to the Infirmary. His mind, it is thought, was affected by his domestic troubles.

Extra Pay.—The provision giving \$200 extra to each member of the Legislature has been agreed to by both branches. They quarreled about other matters of appropriation, but the putting an extra \$200 into their own pockets was quite palatable to the members of both Houses. So goes the people's money.

The bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes of a less denomination than Twenty Dollars, was negatived in the Senate of this State, on Thursday, 17 to 15.

A contract was formally entered into on Tuesday last, at Richmond, by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for the purchase of the Washington estate.

The last account from Utah is that Brigham Young had notified Col. Johnston to leave the Territory by the 10th of March, threatening that the army would otherwise be annihilated. Young tendered the army sufficient provisions to last them until they reached the States.

The Hanover Spectator relates a painful event which occurred on the 1st instant. A lad named Michael Luckenbaugh, in the 11th year of his age, got hold of a bottle containing intoxicating liquor, and not knowing the terrible effect it was likely to produce, drank it, it is said, a pint; the result was, he had convulsions, one after another, until he died. This is another warning to keep such things out of the reach of children.

Another Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday last, while Mr. Joseph Klunk and his son were engaged with a team of horses hauling, near McSherrytown, they approached a hill, when the father alighted to draw the rubber. Whilst he was doing this, his son Francis, a boy about 13 years of age, was thrown from the horse upon which he was riding, in consequence of the horse stumbling, and being unable to recover himself, a heavy wagon passed over his body, inflicting internal injuries sufficient to cause his death in a half an hour afterwards.

Jas. D. Dunlap, Esq., author of the Book of Forms, and formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Erie last week.

A Numerous Progeny.—Mr. Samuel Wright, a farmer, who resides in Washington county, Pa., has 18 children, 111 grand children, and 174 great grand children. His wife, too, is still living.

Connecticut O. K.

The Annual State Election took place in Connecticut, on Monday last. The Republicans made a clean sweep, electing their Governor by 5,000 majority, and the other State Officers, and carrying both branches of the State Legislature by large majorities. Last year they elected the Governor by less than 500 majority.

A large number of the Lecompton members of the Legislature are Anti-Lecompton—the Administration being almost 'no where.' Well done, Connecticut!

That is the first voice to endorse the action of the House of Representatives at Washington. Let other States speak in the same way. The avalanche is coming! Look out!

Rhode Island Election.

The annual State election took place in Rhode Island on Wednesday last. The Americans and Republicans elected their entire ticket, and have a great majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Another State.

On Wednesday last, the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, passed the Senate of the U. States, by a vote of 48 to 3.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, it is understood, is to take the command of the army of Utah. The entire military force to be thrown there, is about 6,000 men.

Ex-Governor Pollock is to deliver the Commencement Oration at Princeton College.

The Fillibusters Again.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that upon the representation of the Mexican Minister that parties at the South are engaged in organizing unlawful expeditions for the invasion of the northern portion of the republic of Mexico—the movement being directed against the Sierra Madre country—the President has promptly caused instructions to be issued against such expeditions from being organized or fitted out within the limits of the United States.

Suspicious of France.—It is stated in the N. Y. Tribune that all French commercial houses having funds in this country to be forwarded to Europe, have ordered their correspondents here to make the transmission in bills of exchange on London, instead of Paris, as usual. They have no confidence in the permanence of Louis Napoleon's government, and take this means of making their money sure.

It is reported that the Rev. Mr. Graham, a preacher of some celebrity in the Methodist Church, and a resident of York county, was killed by his horse falling upon him as he was riding on the road a few days since. He was a pastor of a church in Harford county, Maryland, and lately a large number were added to the church under his ministrations. Peace to his ashes—he rests from his labors.

Dreadful Calamity.—The dwelling of Daniel Comstock, in Leroy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday week; and Mr. Comstock and his four children perished in the flames.

Burnt to Death.—A young lady, named Walls, daughter of James Walls, in West Nantmeal, Chester county, was burnt to death, on the 1st instant. She was washing at the spring house, when her clothes took fire. She ran to the house with the fire blazing around her; her mother, who met her, was considerably burned in attempting to extinguish the flames. The girl was dreadfully burnt and died the next day. She was 18 years of age.

AN EMBASSY FROM JAPAN.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says: "A gorgeous embassy from Japan is expected. After visiting our capital, London, and perhaps Vienna, these princes and other grandees of the Mongolian race will cross the Atlantic to learn what the United States are and what a Republic means."

Crime in New York.—The extent to which crime prevails in the city of New York and the impunity which seems to attend it are becoming very alarming. Murders and robberies in the open streets are of almost daily occurrence. It seems incredible that in large cities like New York and Brooklyn, with lighted streets, costly police, and all the machinery of civil government, such crimes should be so common. There must be some radical defects in our police arrangements.—N. Y. Times.

Dreadful Affair in Kentucky.—At Springfield, Ky., last Saturday, an affray occurred with revolvers between a son of Judge Booker and a son of the Hon. R. C. Palmer. At the first fire Palmer received a mortal wound, and Booker a wound in the hand, leg, and breast; after which the former hurled his revolver at the head of the latter. On this Booker plunged a bowie-knife nine times into the body of Palmer, killing him on the spot. Booker is supposed to be fatally wounded.

A Baltimore Lady Lecturer.—Mrs. Susan Frederick, a quaker lady, from Baltimore, is making a tour through Jamaica; and she recently preached to a congregation of 2,000 persons, occupying the pulpit of the Baptist church at Spanish Town, in that island.

Harrisburg, Pa., has burst out into a building fever—one hundred new buildings are to be put up the present season.

More Plundering of the State.

A statement has just been laid before the Senate, which shows how very handsomely the State has been fleeced by one of her agents. It appears that in the year 1852, John M. Bickel, who was then State Treasurer, appointed the Attorney General and Dr. John W. Hammond agents to collect dues from corporations then or who might thereafter be in default. On the retirement of Attorney General Campbell, P. W. Hughes was associated with Dr. Hammond, and when Mr. Hughes retired, Thomas E. Franklin succeeded him.

The appointment of Dr. Hammond was renewed by successive State Treasurers. Under the authority thus derived, he collected from various corporations a very large amount of money, much of which he paid into the Treasury, but the sum of \$25,727 still remains unaccounted for, as per receipts in the treasury, although Dr. Hammond's term of office expired in May, 1856. The Treasurer says it is by no means certain that there is not still more in his hands. Hammond never gave any security. The Attorney General associated with him are in no way implicated in his default. Their connection seems to have been merely ex-officio and formal.

Army Orders.

Gen. Scott has issued army orders to protect the military communications with the Utah expedition from interruptions by Mormons or Indians, which are to go into effect as soon as circumstances will permit. They establish a military district along the line of communications through the Territory of Nebraska, to be known as the Platte district, with the headquarters at Fort Laramie, and provide for the establishment of a new military post therein. The ten companies of the new 4th regiment of artillery and two companies of dragoons, now in Kansas under command of Brevet Col. Munroe, are ordered to occupy the contemplated new district.

The Utah Troubles.—We see it stated that the President will appoint a commissioner to proceed to Utah for the purpose of inducing the Mormons to yield obedience, by representing the determination of the government to reduce them to submission, and the uselessness of opposition. Governor Powell and Maj. McCulloch are spoken of as Commissioners.

Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Governor Powell and Major McCulloch, the peace commissioners to Utah, will be instructed to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the President and the United States authorities to make war upon them, but to secure the enforcement of the laws, to which end they will be counseled to participate. The commissioners will also inform them that some troops will be retained in the Territory to protect emigrants to the Pacific against attacks from hostile tribes. They will go out with the next reinforcements.

The Utah Commissioners.—The special commissioners to Utah will leave Fort Leavenworth on the 25th instant, for the scene of their labors. The President has nearly completed their instructions and they will leave for Fort Leavenworth in a few days, and proceed with the army from that point. No difficulty had occurred between Generals Harney and Smith as to precedence in the expedition—both take their respective commands, one as Major General, the other as Brigadier. According to the present arrangements of the War Department the force for Utah will number six thousand men.

The Indians in Leupia with the Mormons.—A party of Cheyennes, six in number, that left the nation in November last, on a trading expedition to the plains, returned, two weeks ago, to Fort Gibson, and reported that twenty-three days' travel south from the Salt Plains they came upon a large number of Comanches, Kiowas and Wapish Indians assembled in council, who received them very friendly, and traded with them freely for the goods they brought out. The council had under consideration the best method of resisting the United States, and informed the Cheyennes that they had just been visited by a party of "Mormons and Mexicans," from whom they had received a large quantity of presents, and had made a treaty with them for their mutual protection against the encroachments of the Gentiles. The Mormons have impressed upon those tribes the necessity of uniting with them and taking a decided stand against the United States, if they wish to retain their hunting grounds, stating that as soon as the whites are in possession of Utah, they will then spread all over the plains and drive the Indians from their present homes. No doubt the hostility of those tribes will be principally directed against this frontier wherever they can find it most exposed.

The Mormons.—A party of twenty-six persons escaped from Utah, have arrived at Melbourne, Australia. They say that one half the population of Salt Lake will leave the place if the United States Government will send a military force sufficient to protect them from the punishment inflicted upon apostates.

Severe Sentence.—A man named Lee, charged with abducting slaves, has been convicted at Norfolk, Va., on four indictments, and sentenced to receive fifty stripes, laid on, at the rate of five a day, and to be confined in the penitentiary for twenty-five years.

Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The municipal election held yesterday resulted in the success of the Anti-Lecompton ticket by about 3,900 majority. Of the seventeen members of Council, thirteen Republicans were elected.

Dubuque, April 6.—The election, yesterday, passed off quietly. A. S. Hetherington, the People's candidate, was elected Mayor by 500 majority.

St. Louis, April 6.—The returns of the election have not all been made, but enough is known to insure the election of the entire Free State Democratic ticket, by an average majority of from eight to twelve hundred votes.

Detroit, April 6.—Partial returns from the town elections held in this State yesterday, show large republican gains.

POTLAND, Me., April 6.—Jerediah Sewel, the republican candidate for mayor, has been elected by 200 majority.

WHAT CRITTENDEN'S AMENDMENT IS.—The force of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S amendment should be thoroughly understood.—We find in the Washington Union the following statement of its provisions. It is a fair one:—"It is voluminous in terms, but simple in actual provisions. It provides that the Lecompton Constitution shall be submitted to the white male inhabitants of the Territory, resident there three months, and citizens of the United States. If a majority approve, then Kansas is to be admitted as a State, by proclamation of the President.

If, on the contrary, a majority disapprove, then a Convention is to be called to frame a new Constitution, which, in turn, is to be submitted to a like vote of the inhabitants."

True to his promise, the Hon. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, cast his vote on the Kansas question. He was carried into the House, just previous to the vote being taken, and placed in his seat, looking more dead than alive. Some time since he said he would vote to reject the Senate bill if it cost his life, and he kept his word. After the vote was announced he was carried back to linger on a bed of sickness, with the consciousness of having performed what he conceived his duty.

Little's Living Age.

The publishers of this standard publication, have commenced a new series, enlarged to eighty pages, handsomely printed on fine paper, with cut edges, &c. It is published every Saturday, at \$6 a year. It has had a long and well-established reputation, as a choice and ably conducted compendium of the best selected literature of the times, giving the choice articles of the world-renowned Reviews and Periodicals of Europe, and occasional selections from the best fugitive literature of our own country. The work has received the universal approval of the Press, religious and secular, as well as the approbation of many eminent men of our country. The Publishers are Stanford and Delisser, 937 Broadway, New York.

The Wheat Crop in Illinois.—The editor of the St. Louis Republic is informed by a gentleman who has travelled in the counties of Illinois lying on the Chicago and St. Louis, Great Western, Illinois Central, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, that the wheat crop looks more promising than in any spring for the last ten years.

Recent in Yale College.—The revival in the college is probably without a precedent, so far as numbers interested are concerned. In fact it is said to include nearly all the students; among the converts are some who have been very bitter scoffers, and who were tolerably well armed with the philosophy of the infidel.—New Haven Register.

Another Torpedo Explosion.—On Friday week an attempt was made to blow up the Cincinnati Type Foundry, corner of Vine and Longworth streets, in that city, by means of a torpedo, filled with iron spikes, which had been secretly placed in the basement. The explosion that followed was terrific, and Mr. P. P. Lee, the engineer of the establishment, had his left hand completely blown off, besides receiving several other severe wounds. The wreck which placed the instrument of destruction on the premises is unknown.

Two horses, ridden rapidly by H. F. Scott and F. Beatty, on a dark road in Beaver county, Pa., came in collision.—Their heads met, and both were knocked down. Scott's animal was killed. The riders were unhurt.

A. J. Giesbrenner, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the York (Pa.) Gazette to his partner, David Small, Esq.

A serious accident followed a late balloon ascension in Baton Rouge, La.—When at a considerable elevation, the balloon took fire, when it fell very rapidly, and caught on the top of a dead tree. The balloonist fell some forty feet to the ground, injuring his spine.

Commerce of New York.—The foreign imports at New York for the first quarter of the current year (three months ending March 31st) are \$36,622,264 less than for the same period of 1857, and \$22,820,841 less than for the same period of 1856. The exports for the three months (exclusive of specie) are \$5,704,671 less than for the corresponding quarter of 1857, and \$3,776,507 less than for the same period of 1856.

The Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, introduced a bill, which was referred to that committee, to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. It proposes to pass through Albuquerque, the Zuni villages, and the Tejon Pass. One half of the road is to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missouri. The United States to grant money and lands to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, five per cent. United States thirty year bonds to be issued at the rate of \$10,000 per mile. Then for one hundred miles further at the rate of \$12,000 per mile, and for the remainder of the way at the rate of \$15,000 per mile. No bonds to be issued until each section of the twenty miles is built, the whole amount of bonds not to exceed \$30,000,000. Twenty-five miles of the road to be built and equipped the first year by the State, and hereafter not less than one hundred miles each, per year. The United States to have, as a consideration for its aid, a legal right to a priority of use for all government purposes.

Five years after the road is finished, all mail pay, and pay for troops, sailors, munitions of war and Indian goods, to be applied to pay the bonds advanced by the United States, until principal and interest are refunded. If, when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remain, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuously. There are to be four branches to the road—two north, and two south.

Foray on the Western Coast of Africa.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated February 11, says: "Within the last ten days the boats of the British squadron, manned by two hundred and fifty sailors and marines, under Com. Wise, proceeded up the Scarce river and made war on the Sooson tribe, who had murdered several British subjects. The expedition was seven days absent, during which they burnt all the enemy's towns, and killed between three and four hundred of their force. There was a good deal of smart bush fighting, but the casualties on the English side were but small—ten only wounded, including two officers."

Speck of War.

It is stated that private letters have been received by the Persia, which predict a war between France and England in less than sixty days. The effect of the pamphlet recently issued in Paris, reviewing the events of the past six years, is represented to be operating as irritating, rather than soothing the public mind. A war with England is thought to be the settled purpose of the Emperor.

Some ground is given for these assertions, from the fact that orders have been issued from Paris, to place the French Navy on a war footing, also from London to improve the coast defences nearest to France. The correspondence between Malmesbury and Walewski has caused great dissatisfaction in England, and they begin to wish Palmerston in power again.

A Fugitive Slave Mob.—A gentleman named Stamp, from Virginia, accompanied by a U. S. Marshal, visited Blairsville, Pa. last Thursday, and arrested a fugitive slave. According to the Pittsburgh Gazette, however, he was immediately rescued by a mob of whites and blacks, and Mr. Stamp and the Marshal compelled to beat a retreat after being roughly handled.

Death in the Ministry.—Rev. James M. Edmonds died at Abbeem, in Atlantic county, N. J., on the 23d ult. His death was very sudden, and in circumstances peculiarly afflictive. Several days previously he was married to a very estimable young lady in Frankfort, Pa. An acute disease having set in, in four days from his marriage he was a corpse.

Kidnapping Children.—The St. Louis Herald says that the kidnapping of children from three to seven years of age has become very common in that city—the supposition being that they are either mutilated or disfigured, or taken to other places, to be used for vicious or criminal purposes.

Touching Incident.—A mulatto girl, a slave, has recently been tried in New Orleans, on a recent charge of having attempted to poison her mistress and the family. It came out in the trial, however, that the poor girl was innocent of any evil design. The powder being analyzed, was found to be not poisonous; and the poor girl, in her simple innocence, having been told that it had the charm of love powder, had sprinkled it upon the food, to make her mistress love her.

A little daughter of Rev. Mr. Hay, returned missionary from India, who knew nothing of frost or ice or cold weather, until her arrival in this country, on waking up one morning this winter and seeing the snow that had fallen over night, exclaimed: "Oh! who has painted the ground?"

The Coming Summer.—It is stated that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe, has told a gentleman in England that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle, by way of protection against the extreme heat.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company

Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.
 Vice-President—George Swape.
 President—S. R. Russell.
 Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
 Treasurer—David McCreary.
 Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy,
 Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
MANAGERS:
 George Swape, S. Fahnstoeck,
 D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson,
 R. McCurdy, H. A. Picking,
 Jacob King, Wm. B. McClellan,
 A. Heintzelman, John Wolford,
 D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary,
 J. J. Kerr, John Horner,
 M. Eichelberger, E. W. Stable,
 S. R. Russell, J. Aughinbaugh.

A.B. Kurtz, Abdiel F. Gitt.
Andrew Pulley,
This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—*all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders.* Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday

in every month, at 2, P.M.
Sept. 21.

**THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS
SAVINGS INSTITUTION**
Of Adams County.

THIS institution receives deposits for which it pays interest as follows:—
For over 10 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For transient deposits not less than 30 days 2 per cent per annum, payable on demand.

without notice.
A joint fund (Capital) of \$10,000 has been paid in.
For loans apply on Wednesday.
Sums received on deposits as low as a dime.
Interest to be allowed whenever the deposits amount to \$5.00, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards.
Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., and every Saturday for receiving deposits, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.
President,
GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer and Secretary,
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Directors,
John Brough, John Horner,
Samuel Darbaraw, George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman, Jacob Musselman,
David McCreary, D. McConaughy,
William Culp, John Mickle,
Robert Horner, John Throne.
April 6.

The Atlantic Monthly.
THIS new Magazine has rapidly risen in favor, and its success is established beyond contingency. The publishers, by engaging the best writers, treating topics of living interest, providing for a variety of tastes, and above all by an open, frank, and impartial course, hope to secure for the ATLANTIC the continued favor of all intelligent and fair-minded readers.
Believing that this periodical will become desideratum with all who take an interest in American letters, and that complete files will

be valuable, the publishers would say, that the work is stereotyped, and that all the number

can be supplied. The publication began in November, 1857.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, or 25 cts a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the "Atlantic" in any part of the U. States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first number, or with any subsequent one.

CLUBS.

For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the "Atlantic" for one year, to subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters will receive the periodical for Two Dollars a year.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., upon application to the Publishers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY
March 22. 13 Winter Street, B.oston.

Confessions.

fine assortment just received, among
which are Mint Lemon, Peppermint

GLOVES!—Ladies and Gents' dark, light and black KID GLOVES of all qualities. Also FLEK Cotton, Worsted, Berlin and Buck gloves can be found at the cheap Dispensary of
Good Soles of
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.
To Builders.

HAVING increased our stock of Hardware
Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. We are pr

pared to offer very great inducements to persons building.
FAMNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Celery,
OF the finest quality, fresh from the City, kept constantly for sale at **SCOTT'S.**
A SUPERIOR article of **Black Lead**

A blackening Stoves, for sale by
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

FLOUR & FEED, for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.
RAISINS.—We have bunch Raisins which are hard to beat. Call and see for yourselves. **BOYER & SON.**
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at **FAIRNESTOCKS.**
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FACT—MONEY SAVED by buying your **Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes** at **BRINGEMAN & AUGHHINBAUG'S**.

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COMFORTS—Ladies and Gents' will be better by calling and examining the splendid assortment of **Worsted and Sene Scarfs** at the Cheap Corner of
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds can

D had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the
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